



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII. ||

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21ST, 1896.

NUMBER 17

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

#### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

**Cosil.**—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.,

**Cosil.**—Large stocks of the best Condifit steam Cosil always kept in Rio depots on Conceição Island.  
**Tug Boats** always ready for service.  
Bills of Lading Supplied to ships.

**Establishments:** Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.  
11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**WILSON & CO.**

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,  
Rio de Janeiro.  
Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE  
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 153. P. O. Box No. 167

**V. WENCESLAU**  
GUIMARÃES & CO.  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Importers of  
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities  
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for  
BENEDICTINE BROTHERS & CO.,  
Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PRELLER & CO.,  
Bordeaux,  
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. RÖMMLER & CO.,  
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in  
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
Rua da Alfândega, 83.

**RAUNIER & CO.**  
136, RUA DO OUVIDOR  
TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.  
Specially in costume-making, Cashmeres, serges, woolens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, *hats*, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

#### MODERATE PRICES.

**DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA**  
(American Dentist)  
RUA DA QUITANDA 87  
(1st floor)  
Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.**

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

Representatives of

**FLINT, EDDY & CO.** New York

AGENTS FOR

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;**

**NATHAN MFG. Co.**—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

**HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.**—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

**BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.**, Proprietors,

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.*

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: **Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.**

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**George's Restaurant.**

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a *large dining room for families* on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

**GEORGE SCHNEIDER**, Proprietor.

**Grand Hotel International**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108.

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-car line from the town (*Alto da Boa Vista, rua do Fluminense*) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most agreeable scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and the *Botafogo* side, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Prices moderate, heating and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERNANDO MENTGES,

ASSOCIATION 108. Telephone 8018.

Telephone 8018.

39 RUA 1º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers

and sailing vessels.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME  
DU  
TRAUVAGE ET  
D'ENTREPRISES  
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers

and sailing vessels.

**AMERICAN**  
Bank Note Company,  
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Law of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style

WEA SPECIAL EQUIPMENT & EXCLUSIVE  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS.** **SAFETY PAPERS.**

WORKS IN PLATEAU HILLINGS.  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND PAPER PRINTING.  
MAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
New Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUO. D. SHEPARD,  
TOURO ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents.  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURNIER, Ass't Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

For Stamp Collectors  
**600**  
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

50 Varieties, Rs. 600. 50 Varieties, Rs. 50000

100 Varieties, Rs. 12000. 100 Varieties, Rs. 100000

40 Varieties, Rs. 4000. 80 Varieties, Rs. 80000

100 Varieties, Rs. 50000

Collection of 100 Varieties (nearly complete) ..... Rs. 80000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Russia—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894. Rs. 500.

English-spoken. **CASA PHILATELICA.**

A. Travessa S. Francisco de Paula  
Rio de Janeiro. near Largo S. Francisco.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars  
for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.**

**LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,**  
PELOTAS  
and  
**HISLOP & CO.**

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL,**  
**Brazil.**

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.  
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1854.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese  
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

**D. A. DE LIMA & CO.**

67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56  
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, millway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

General address: "Delima—New York."

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,037 of

March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000  
Accumulated funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,227,500  
Reserve fund £676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

## NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 51 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund £1,228,751  
Uncalled capital £2,400,751Agent: P. E. Swannick,  
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 36 Rua 19 de Março.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES

Praca do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

## TO LET

Near terminus of the Tijuca bonds furnished house, with every convenience to let for six months from May 1st, rent moderate.—Apply Rua General Camara No. 37.

## WORK WANTED.

Any kind of housework, cleaning, gardening, etc., £500 a day and food.

Address: JORGE COX, 33, Praça da Aclamação, 3rd floor.

## SITUATION WANTED.

A young man, speaking English, Portuguese, German and Scandinavian, seeks employment on or after the 1st of May, in a commercial house where the knowledge of the above named languages may be useful.

Address "Interpreter," c/o this office.

## AN ENGLISH LADY

Experienced and highly recommended, desires additional pupils. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc. etc.

Letters to M. P. S.

c/o Mr. CRASHLEY,

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## HOUSE WITH FURNITURE

To let a splendid house with large character beautiful view, suitable for 4 or 5 gentlemen or family, buying the furniture. Rua Princesa Imperial No. 50 (Morro da Nova Cintra).

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCEVIL, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was heard of about ten years ago, he then being in São Paulo. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harroft, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MARCHICIA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OGILVIE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Teófilo Ottoni. WM. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a. m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communions after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; a Fabrício Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. NEILLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGH, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m.; Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. or Wednesdays; Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

N. M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234

Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elsaniob, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office 23, Rua da Quinada. Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

—If we are to judge from the ravings of the Lima press, Peruvians appear to think that Chile's difficulty with Argentina is Peru's opportunity. If we look beneath the surface, however, it will be found that the actual outbreak of Chile-Peru in the Lima press, is the result of a preconceived plan to divert the attention of the Peruvian people from their own domestic affairs, which could not well be in a more unsatisfactory condition. Pierola's tenure of office hangs by the slenderest of threads. The men who had tried to put him into power have turned round upon him, and are now conspiring against him. The news of a movement to oust him out of the "Palace of the Kings" may arrive at any moment. Persons who have seen him quite lately say that he is rapidly becoming prematurely old. He lives in constant dread of assassination, and among other precautions of safety, he wears a dove collar, and some people say two. —*Chilian Times*.

## THE EARTHQUAKE SHAKES.

Happily Sunday last, Falb's critical day, passed off tranquilly. Even the sea was as calm as a mill pond, presenting anything but the appearance of a tidal wave. Many people in the city experienced a sleepless night and were early astir in the streets with strange forebodings of coming danger—what they could not tell. Those who had taken refuge on the hills or in the parks and avenues could not have passed a comfortable night, for the atmosphere was humid and cold. The thousands who had left by train the previous days for Salto, Limache, Quillota, &amp;c., of course made the streets of the city present a most deserted appearance, for everyone who could seemed to have resorted to the country haunts. Throughout the whole of the day great streams of people wended their way to Playa Ancha, and this favourite resort was never more patronized than it was on Sunday afternoon.

On Monday the trains were crowded with people who had been at the adjoining towns returning to their homes, while carts, horses, and donkeys were brought into requisition to fetch the bed and bedding of those who had taken to the hills in their flight. The earthquake shakes, however, were not over, for about two o'clock a slight one was felt in the district and also one shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is sincerely to be hoped that the scare is over and that the inhabitants will now settle down tranquilly to their customary avocations.

## PLATINE COMPARISONS.

The Montevideo correspondent (Stand-by-O'Gorman) of the *Buenos Aires Standard* draws the following interesting comparisons between Montevideo video and Buenos Aires:After a few days sojourn in your city one feels a certain satisfaction in returning to the little Mount Argentino who come to Montevideo-les-bains complain of our habit of eating and drinking gold, though far from the disastrous results which attended King Midas' aureous gastronomic experiences. I find that you Portenos eat, drink, and smoke paper and perform I don't know how many other functions with paper. There is not a restaurant that I found as good as our Charpentier. Excepting the Argentine Pavilion they all reminded me of a mansoulum. On entering them I instinctively looked about for the catalogue and the candies. I know that this chilling effect is unavoidable owing to the sturd system of construction of the houses universal in Spanish countries. Everything I eat suggested paper. I make, however, certain exceptions. The fish, shrimps and potatoes from Mar del Plata are better than anything we have here. Also your Quilmes beer is a source of delight, while here our native beer is quite undrinkable. The introduction of Argentine beer is impossible on a large scale, since the bottle of Quilmes, which costs forty centavos paper, say twelve centavos Oriental gold, costs an additional 20 centavos for duties and expenses placed here. On the other hand your ordinary wines and liquors against Rosario and the Boga. In Montevideo you can get good American, Irish and Scotch whiskies all over the place. Even vermouth is genuine. In your city it is almost impossible. After much labor I discovered a few places where real Monogram whisky could be had and I met a Frenchman who supplied me with good Margaux for a table wine, the same we find at Charpentier's. One honorable exception to the general rule is the Empire, an American bar, where they know how to mix Uncle Sam's favorite beverages in a way that we cannot equal in Montevideo. As for smoking, since I finished the cigars which I brought from Havannah, I have been a victim to the cigarette habit. In A. B. Ares, once I had reached the end of the cigarettes which I had brought from the Mount (and I reached it very soon, as everybody I met begged them of me) I could not find a decent cigarette to smoke. There were lots of cigarettes, and they were cheap but nasty, composed apparently of fine cut potato leaves, steeped in nicotine and gentian, or valerian. I was told that there was one cigarette called "St. Bombo," made of tobacco, but I never could find it anywhere. Here in Montevideo, chandlers smoke better tobacco than Argentine members of congress. You are ahead of us in one respect, however, that is equipages. I have seen several well turned out carriages with horses properly groomed, coachmen and footmen properly shaved and clad and holding themselves as they should. In Montevideo I have never seen a really smart turnout, footmen are unknown and the coachmen all look like *compañeros*. In Buenos Aires there are, perhaps, twenty well turned out stables. We are better paved than you are, and our streets and side-walks are wider, but now that you are getting the Barler asphalt pavement you will have the best of us. Your women are no better looking, nor better dressed than the Orientals, but they have more of that distinguished air which makes the *femme du grand monde*.

The British are nicknamed beefeaters not without reason. The annual consumption of meat in Great Britain per head is 124.8 pounds, of which 65.7 is beef, 28.3 mutton, 28.6 pork, 2.2 other kinds.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

## LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO O  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
nachf., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown &amp; Co., GENOA,

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Direcção Geral" in  
Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

## Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany. . . . . Direction der Disconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin,  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg, and corresp.  
M. M. Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.England. . . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
Manchester and Liverpool District  
Banking Company, Limited, London,  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
West, Baring & Sons, Co., London.France. . . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.Spain. . . . . Heins & Co., Paris,  
Lazaro Frères & Co., Paris  
André & Niquet, Co., Paris.Belgium. . . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and correspondents.Italy. . . . . Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,  
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.Portugal. . . . . Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan,  
Genoa, and correspondents.United States. . . . . G. Ainswick & Co., New York,  
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Uruguay. . . . . L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

Argentina. . . . . Ernesto Torquato & Co., R. Ayres,  
Banco Alteaman Tostaniero, do.and any other countries  
Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger-Petersen,

Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

## LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

## PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

## No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 950,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—  
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 800,000  
Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:  
S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,  
RUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

MESSRS. HEINE &amp; CO., LONDON.

MESSRS. J. BERENBERG GOSSLER &amp; CO., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

SIG. GIULIO BELINASCHI  
and correspondents in ITALY.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FEIJEREIRO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAYA,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:  
M. FRANCISCO B. M. TOPIN.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE  
DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

## A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. COULON &amp; CO.

This establishment, the only one of its kind  
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large  
stock of best English-made underwear  
for Gentlemen and children.  
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to  
order, most carefully made and  
with promptness.

No. 133, B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, London.

A SEARCH FOR GOLD IN BRITISH  
GUAYANA.

There is nothing new to be said about the geographical or political features of British Guiana, but concerning the daily life of the colonists, especially in the districts newly opened, little is known. A young Englishman, Mr. Leslie T. Le Mare, was one of a party of four who made an extended tour in the Barema district last year, where they prospected, not unsuccessfully, for gold. He is a man, I believe, in the future of British Guiana, destined, he is convinced, to be some day one of the richest of the crown colonies. The Venezuelan question is sure to be amicably settled, and in ten years the two Anglo-Saxon nations will have forgotten that it ever existed. There are a great many Americans in British Guiana, and they live on most excellent terms with their English neighbours, with whom they are frequently partners in business, and with whom they have occasionally intermarried. The Venezuelan question has, however, rendered the colony a great service. It called the attention of the world to British Guiana, and gave it a lift on the road to prosperity.

I went there in August, 1894, to look after some interest I had acquired in the Barema goldfields. The steamer *Nonpareil*, of Scrutton's Line, carried me there in seventeen days, touching at Funchal. We anchored off Georgetown at five in the morning, and my first view of the city was a

pleasing one, though the luxuriant vegetation hides most of the finest buildings when looked at from the sea. The negro porters made a rush for our luggage, and we were soon comfortably installed at our hotels. Georgetown is fortunate in this respect, the Demerara Ice-house and the Tower Hotel, both kept by Englishmen, leaving little to be desired in the way of accommodation. But I only remained long enough to rest, and after making the necessary purchases I and my three companions, another Englishman, an American, and a Portuguese, together with a hundred negroes we had hired, and our stores and prospecting implements, were embarked on the *Penwortham*, a steamer belonging to Sproston and Co., timber merchants, one of the vessels that ply between Georgetown and the bush. The little steamer of 240 tons, crowded as she was with passengers, rolled heavily, so that of the whites on board three-fourths were sea-sick. If an accident had happened I do not think the whites would have had much chance for their lives. The swarm of blacks would have made a rush for the two or three boats and the life-preservers, while those who tried to swim to shore would have been devoured by the sharks that are so numerous in the bay and the Demerara river that no one at Georgetown ever attempts sea-bathing. However, we reached Marawana, the government station, situated on a branch of the Demerara river, at nine the next morning, to find Mr. In-Thurn, C.M.G., who rules the whole of the north-western district, where the gold fields are. He is a very able man, and very popular. He is said to be the best botanist in British Guiana, and lives in a pretty little bachelor residence with a delightful garden, in the centre of a typical South American village.

Our next stopping place was Mount Everard, two hours further on. We passed through some pretty scenery, both banks of the river being hilly and finely wooded with beautiful trees of many varieties. We made fast to the old Dutch wharf the Stelling, when we unloaded our stores, which were then put on board flat boats, and towed upstream by a steam launch. We remained at the fairly good, but rather expensive, hotel for a day. From Mount Everard to Kariaboo is a journey of twenty-four hours, and here we were kindly received by Mr. Jones, the government official in charge, and Mr. Leman, a merchant, who shares his house, where we slung our hammocks in the verandah for the night. The journey from here to Arakaka by water lasted six days. Here we built a magazine on the riverside for our reserve of food, ammunition, and tools. The former consisted of salt fish, dried peas, flour, and rice. We had also a little cloth and medicines.

That six days' journey up the river was a pleasant one. We left forty of the blacks behind to join us in the bush with fresh supplies later on. Our boats were five in number, each manned by twelve negroes. We always started about six in the morning, after an early breakfast, and paddling against the stream until eleven, would haul up against the bank to prepare a second and more substantial breakfast. Then the blacks would ply the paddles again until five in the afternoon, when we landed, cleared away the bush, spread an awning, lighted fires, cooked our dinners, and went into camp for the night. We saw several wild animals, once a jaguar, a beautiful beast, and on another occasion a bush-cow (*mairopuri*). We saw a good many parrots and macaws, as well as wild fowl in great variety. We were often impeded in our progress up the river by *jacabas*, fallen trunks of trees that had to be cut away to clear a passage. Sometimes they were too big, or too deep in the water for this, and the boats had to be hauled over them by main strength, when we and the blacks would have to get into the water. The negroes were very skilful with their paddles. At starting they would begin one of their quaint songs, keeping time with the paddles, and continue singing for hours at a time, until we came to a stop. We saw plenty of alligators, but they do not attack you unless you go near their nests. The river teems with fish, *maricud*, perhaps the finest food-fish in the colony, and the curiously striped tiger-fish, of which we caught some that weighed more than a hundred pounds.

After building the magazine we started on the three days' journey through the bush to our claim in the Barema. It was a rough experience. There was no road, no track even, and the bush was so thick that it had often to be hewn down with cutlasses. We had to cross a number of creeks, 40 or 50 feet wide, when a tree was cut down so as to fall across it and make a bridge, which we crossed in Indian file; had enough for us with a drop of 30 or 40 feet on either side, and more dangerous still for the negroes, each of whom carried a load of 100 lbs., but wore no clothing beyond a cloth around the loins. As soon as we arrived at our claims we began prospecting, and it was not long before we found gold. We began washing wherever we saw a chance, using Battell's conical wooden tray wherever we found gravel in the creeks. We confined our operations to alluvial washings in sluices. Had we gone deeper we might have shown better results. As it was, they were satisfactory. We did not extend our operations beyond the limits of our claim of about 500 acres.

After striking gold we built a comfortable wooden house with a roof of "neponist," paper chemically treated to render it water-proof; and *logas* for the blacks. A native, whose services we secured on the way up, watched our garden, in which we grew all English vegetables, which turned out excellently. I attribute our good health during the several months we remained there to our fresh vegetables and to the fresh meat of the wild animals we shot. We visited the estates of the Barema Mining Company, the Barema Development Syndicate, and the Arakaka Gold Mining and Placer Company, in all of which Englishmen and Americans have invested money, and of whom many live in the district. The Barema Gold Mining Company appears to be on a paying basis. Some of the Arakaka's claims have panned out well, and their manager is perhaps the best mining expert in British Guiana.

Of wild animals, we saw, besides the bush-cow, the wild pig and the *babba*, a big animal resembling the hare. Opossum is very common, and so are the baboons, whose flesh is excellent food, although the blacks will not touch it. The male baboon in the forest, where he is usually accompanied by five or six females of the species, makes as much noise as a lion, and can be heard for miles. Wild turkeys and the *pouw*, a very similar bird, are very plentiful. The *pouw*, so named on account of its peculiar cry, looks like a big partridge. The flesh of the *toncan*, called by the negroes the *bill-bird*, is good food, and its plumage is beautiful. There are swarms of humming-birds and butterflies and lizards of all sizes and colours.

The vegetation in the Barema is luxuriant; palms, ferns, orchids, and the cedar are as common as is the ash with us, besides bloodwood and the cotton-tree. The insects are great pests. The *bête-rouge* is worse than a mosquito, and though it only attacks new comers, and lets you alone after a time, it deprives you of sleep for several nights. Then there are centipedes and forty-legs; and the horrible black scorpions, very poisonous, and big tarantula spiders. There is a curious "six o'clock beetle," who makes a strange humming sound in the woods at that hour. With all these drawbacks we were satisfied with the result of our experience. I am convinced that mining is destined to become the great industry of the colony, and will bring it the prosperity it would have had long ago had it not been for the selfish policy of the sugar-planters, who did all in their power to check it. But their power is on the decline, and will soon be something to be remembered without regret. The output of the mines, which was 240 oz. in 1884, was last year 140,000 oz.

I remained some time in Georgetown before I returned home, and liked it. There is a pleasant Anglo-American society, two good clubs, and a cricket club two miles out, with tennis courts for the English and Americans. There is no theatrical company, but now and then a stray company wanders down "on tour" from the States. Private theatricals are extensively indulged in. There are two race-courses, one two miles from town, the other at a place called Belfield, twenty miles away. The meetings are well attended. The horses are mainly English thoroughbreds, ridden by English jockeys or negro boys. The drives around Georgetown are delightful and the roads good; the one to the Botanical Garden, a perfect paradise reached by a winding way along the banks of the Demerara river, is the pleasantest. Blots on the landscape are the deserted sugar

plantations, whose owners have been ruined by competition with the German beet-root sugar manufacturers. In Georgetown men rise early, usually at six, and after a cup of coffee and an egg, go to business, which is generally transacted before eleven. Then they go home for a substantial meal of *marisco* salmon-trout (good, but expensive), bad meat (the mutton the worst I ever saw), and excellent curries of salmon, lobster, or prawns. The dish of the country is pepper, very highly seasoned.

At present Georgetown can hardly be called a thriving place—due, I believe, to the lack of industrial enterprise, in spite of the fine field for it.

From *The Times*.

#### THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

A review of the evidence of maps throws light on the character of the claim of Venezuela respecting the boundary of British Guiana. This claim is fully set forth in the letter from Don Eduardo Calcaño to Mr. Fish dated November 14, 1876, and in the letter from Don Rafael Seijas to Mr. Baker of July 15, 1882.

The claim rests on the fallacy that, by right of an arbitrary Spanish interpretation of the position of the meridian described in the papal bull of 1493, all America belonged to Spain.

Señor Calcaño asserts that the bull of Alexander VI. was decisive at the time, and that the right of Spain to America was always considered indisputable and was sanctioned by the unanimous consent of all nations. The very reverse of this is the truth. The pretension of a profligate and debauched priest, like Rodrigo Borgia, to divide the whole world between his own country and Portugal was revolving to the conscience of the rest of Christendom, and very decided protests were made against it by the other maritime countries—England, France, and afterwards Holland. If England had not taken effective measures against the Spanish claim, the United States would not now exist, for all the territories of the United States are on the Spanish side of the papal meridian. France actively protested by occupying Canada and Louisiana; Holland by the settlement of Guiana.

This fallacy runs through all the Venezuelan arguments derived from it, and violates them. By the treaty of Munster in 1648 Spain and Holland were to remain in possession of the territories they then enjoyed in the Indies. "Therefore," runs the argument, "from that time it is prohibited to alter the actual state of possession by new advances, because it would violate the treaty." Any one would naturally suppose that, if this deduction is valid, it would apply to both parties to the treaty. "Oh, no! only to the Dutch," says Señor Seijas, "because all America belonged to Spain"—a present from Rodrigo Borgia!

The same fallacy vitiates a quotation from Vattel to the effect that "although a nation makes no use of unoccupied lands belonging to it, nevertheless those places belong to it, and it has interests in preserving them for future use, and is not responsible to any person for the manner in which it makes use of its property." This, of course, begs the question, which is, to whom do the lands referred to belong? They certainly did not belong to Spain if her only title was her own arbitrary placing of Rodrigo Borgia's imaginary meridian; consequently, they do not belong to Venezuela.

A doctrine is put forward by Señor Seijas that the Indians have no rights in the territory they occupy. In the basin of the Essequibo the Caribs had taken refuge, under Dutch protection, from the horrible cruelties of the Spaniards, the true relation of which is revolting. Accused of cannibalism, the Spanish government decreed that they were to be sold into slavery or exterminated. But the dry old chronicler Castellanos truthfully remarked that the cruel edict was issued—

No p rique comian carne humana,  
Mas porque defendian bien su casa.  
(Not because they ate human flesh,  
But because they bravely defended their homes.)

These Caribs did defend their homes. They were ever the friends and allies of the Dutch, and where they maintained their rights against the Spaniard throughout the basin of the Essequibo, there the rightful sphere of Dutch influence extended. The Caribs, Arawaks, and other tribes of the Essequibo basin are equally the friends, allies, and subjects of the English, who are bound to protect them.

February 10th.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

3 m.

These Venezuelan fallacies based on the papal bull have been exploded, the claim is reduced to its proper dimensions. As encroaching squatters the Venezuelans may put forward a claim to what they have occupied in the Yururi and Curimuro valleys, and this seems a fitting subject for arbitration; but neither Spaniards nor Venezuelans ever extended their occupation beyond the Cuyuni or into the valley of the Barima. Señor Seijas, indeed, pretends that "Sir Walter Raleigh wrote that the Spaniards occupied the rivers Barima, Moroko, and Pomarao, and that their dominion extended to the Essequibo." Raleigh wrote nothing of the kind. What he wrote was that "those Spaniards used in canoes to pass to the rivers of Barema, Pawoma, and Dissequibe, and there buy women and children," which is a very different thing from effective occupation and the establishment of dominion.

A peculiarity of the Venezuelan claim is the contention that the Dutch Essequibo colony or "establishment" means the river and nothing more, instead of the basin, including the river and its tributaries. Yet the latter meaning is the correct one, unless in cases where the river is explicitly referred to as a boundary. This is, indeed, obvious, and it is the meaning adopted by every authoritative geographer from D'Anville to our own time. The "establishments" of Demerara and Berbice mean the basins of those rivers including their tributaries, as the Venezuelan claimants would probably admit. The "establishment" of Essequibo, of course, means the same. These colonies were called "establishments" in the treaty of August 13, 1814, which ceded them to Great Britain. A convention between Spain and Portugal, signed at Aranjuez on June 23, 1791, for the mutual surrender of deserters, is cited by the Venezuelans because it mentions one locality where deserters may take refuge as "especially between the Orinoco and Essequibo." This is seized upon as a proof that the Dutch dominion ceased at the main stream of the Essequibo. It is quite overlooked that this fallacious argument cuts both ways, and that, if so, the Spanish dominion equally ceased at the main stream of the Orinoco.

The Dutch dominion, either by discovery, by effective occupation, by occasional commercial voyages, or through friendship and alliance with the rightful owners of the soil—the Indians—extended over the whole of the basins of the Essequibo and the Barima. The Dutch discovered the course of the Essequibo as far as the falls of the Oropocari, and the English completed the discovery to its source. The Spanish dominion extended over the basin of the Orinoco. The Dutch had exactly the same right to their dominions as the Spaniards had to theirs—namely, the rights of first exploration, of occupancy, and of legitimate influence. Laterly some Spanish religious missions were established within the Essequibo basin, in the valley of the Yururi, but they were broken up by the Colombian government. The extreme point ever reached by Spaniards is shown by Humboldt, and is on the left bank of the Cuyuni. The Dutch always strongly protested against any attempted encroachment by the Spaniards; and it is understood that proofs will be forthcoming of the Spanish government, in various ways, having shown their acquiescence in the right of the Dutch to the Essequibo basin. Great Britain became possessed of the Essequibo basin by cession from the Dutch. The Venezuelans have since made encroachments down the valleys of the Yururi and the Curimuro, but neither Spaniards nor Venezuelans have ever established effective occupancy beyond the Cuyuni or in the Barima valley. The just solution of the question is therefore clear. It is to fix a boundary so as to give all places now occupied by Venezuela to that republic, and all places occupied by the English to Great Britain. The river Cuyuni forms such a boundary line. The basins of the Barima and Pomarao should remain to Great Britain as the inheritor of Holland, the Dutch having held the Barima and effectively occupied the Pomarao for more than two centuries. It may be observed that in 1877 Don José María Rojas, the minister from Venezuela, was willing to give up any claim on the basin of the Pomarao and on the left bank of the Essequibo. Now his countrymen have become much more unreasonable.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

3 m.

**SPEND 5\$000 TO GET WELL!**  
**A miracle!**

Cures radically



Does not contain:

Mercury, or iodine, or salicylic preparations, or opium, or morphine.

For sale at all good Druggists and Chemists.

General agents: Robillard, Braga & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

When giving orders, please mention this paper.

**CONSOLIDATED  
DENTAL MFG. CO.  
NEW YORK.**

Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

2, Rua 1º de Março.

**W. & B. DOUGLAS  
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.**

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055. 2, Rua 1º de Março.

**GUANABARA & Co.**

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

SOLE agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

**A. CLAUSEN**  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Félix (Bahia),  
RODENBURG & Co.

GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**THE TRUE DOCTRINE.**

The concluding periods of Senator Wolcott's famous speech in the United States senate in opposition to the action of President Cleveland in the Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute, contains the germs of what ought to be the true "Monroe doctrine," or, better still, the true English doctrine of all the English-speaking nations and colonies of the world. It is a doctrine that can not be repeated too often. In concluding Senator Wolcott said:—

France is a sister republic, and although most of her colonies, commanded in the resolution of the senator from Alabama, have fewer rights than Cuba, she is yet entitled to our consideration and sympathy because of her form of government. Germany has furnished us hundreds of thousands of worthy citizens, who are a credit to the republic. Russia was our friendly ally in the late war. And yet, Mr. President, when I read that all these powerful governments—France, Germany, and Russia—had allied themselves together against Great Britain, and that the people of those little islands "compelled by the inviolate sea," in defense of what they deemed their rights, were marshalling their armies and assembling their navies, ready, unawares, to lose a world in arms, unyielding and unafraid, I thank God I am of the race! Titere is no trace of blood in me, Mr. President, that is not English origin, and I have no ancestor on either side since 1650 who was not born on the soil of New England, but my heart beats when I recall the glorious deeds of Clive, and Lawrence, and Napier, and Wellington, —

"England's" greatest son;

He that gained a hundred fights,

And never lost an English gun;"

of Drake and Hawkins, who fought the Spaniard and swept the Spanish Main, and of the incomparable Nelson; and my pulse quickens when I realize that the splendor of their achievements is part of our glorious heritage, and that the language of Burke and Chatham is our mother tongue! Mr. President, we will protect our country and our country's interests with our lives, but we wage no wars of conquest, or of hate. This republic stands facing the down, secure in its liberties, conscious of its high destiny. Wherever in all the world the hand of the oppressed or the downtrodden is reached out to us, we meet it in friendly clasp. In the old world, where unspeakable crimes even now darken the skies; in the Orient, where old dynasties have been crumbling for a thousand years and still hang together, in the accumulation of infamies; in South America, where as yet the forms of free institutions hold only the spirit of cruelty and oppression; everywhere upon the earth it is our mission to ameliorate, to civilize, to Christianize, to loosen the bonds of captivity, and to point the souls of men to nobler heights. Whatever of advancement and of progress the centuries shall bring us must largely come through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples; and wherever you find both you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us, which Heaven forbid, may these two great nations of the same speech and lineage and traditions stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of the day when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they war any more."

From the Buenos Aires Herald

**WE HAVE NO NAVY.**

It is no kindness to deceive a friend in any matter where his important interests are concerned. It would be a base and public sin to say that Argentina is building up an efficient navy. We should like to be able to say this, but we cannot do so for the reason that it is not true either in fact or in promise. We have not even laid the foundation for an efficient navy, for that can only be laid in discipline, and this is what we have shown no sign even of understanding, and much less of adopting. We have discipline nowhere from highest to lowest. We have more than the war office, where the minister sometimes mistakes hostility for firmness and insensitivity for determination, where officers are called out and released without trial as if they were schoolboys, where illegal arrests and dismissals are made and where ignorance is not compensated by good will. There is no discipline at all and ship because officers who cannot govern themselves cannot govern their men, and the officers do not always govern themselves, for they are often brutal and seldom considerate for their men, who are in too many cases treated more like dogs than men, and as a result they desert by scores when ever they get a chance, after any real service is called for. We have seen what the ideal of the navy is in every ship and crew are deserted by every officer and left to be engulfed in angry seas, and which a most solemn court martial fully justified. We have seen this when a squadron deserts its post because a few men fall ill of a fever and a physician is at hand. We see it in the shaming of officers in the flag and fury shown in emergencies, in the bad management of ships and in the dense ignorance of not a few officers who are well posted with gold braid. We see the inefficiency in the fact and as a result of the fact that mere merit stands a poor chance while family and political influence control everything. We have good ships, but good ships must have good men or they are good for nothing. We are increasing the number of our ships but are doing little to improve the personnel of the service. This is a serious matter which should be attended to without delay, but it is perfectly safe to say that it will not be healed until we have had a drastic lesson.

Transcribed by request.

**LLOYD BRAZILEIRO.**

It seems incredible that Brazilians cannot work honestly and earn the fruit of their labor in their own country.

It is a fact that a large number of seamen contracted for the Lloyd Brasileiro have arrived from

Europe for the purpose of taking the places now occupied by Brazilian workmen.

This is an absurdity that almost reaches the bounds of an outrage.

Can it be possible that foreigners are brought from Europe to take the bread out of the mouths of hard working and honest Brazilians?

Where is the patriotism of the board of directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro?

How wretched is our lot in our own country!

How much we miss our beloved Marshal Braziliano Peixoto!

If we were alive, I am sure that such things would not occur and that Brazil would soon belong to the Brazilians.

The directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro are not friends to their own countrymen and are Bravilians only in name.

They may persecute us, but of one thing they may be certain. This will not last long and the day of reckoning is coming.

Federal Capital, April 13, 1896.

For the Firemen of the Lloyd Brasileiro,  
ANTONIO JOSÉ DOS SANTOS MACEDO.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS**

— It is reported that three electric tram lines are projected in Buenos Aires.

— Six more batteries of artillery from Europe are shortly expected at Buenos Aires.

— The Argentine national guards have gone into camp at Cumurulan. Drilling began yesterday.

— The Italians of Argentina sent to me £40,000 on the 10th inst., to the families of soldiers killed in Africa.

— The March receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$988,270.42, an increase on the receipts for March of last year.

— The press of Buenos Aires is complaining of the large number of mendicants which are exercising their profession in the streets of that city.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the Argentine government is considering a new emission of paper money to the extent of ten millions of dollars.

— The report that the Paraguayan government intended to issue more currency at once sent up the price of gold. Twenty-five points in one day were registered—and this on an existing price of over 60!

— According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th the two ironclads purchased in Italy cost £17,500,000 francs; *Parece* 16,750,000 francs. These prices are justified by the fear of a sudden war and that Chile would purchase them.

— In calling attention to the steady decrease in the population of Montevideo, the *Times* of that city says this decrease amounts to 1,540 persons during the last six months, or an average of some 256 persons a month. Misgovernment is producing its proper fruit in Montevideo, without a doubt!

— A school for nurses will be established in the Cardenal Hospital next month. This will fill a long-felt want, for the nurses in this hospital, sisters of charity, are for the most part most distinguished for their piety than their skill. Piety is an excellent thing in its proper place, but is of little use in setting broken bones or nursing fever patients. — *Montevideo Times*.

— Argentina just now is in no mood to make concessions to Chile, and the position of the latter will be declared, and yet arbitration is the true solution of all such questions. True we made a bad show in the Mato Grosso question, but that was because Brazil carefully prepared and skilfully presented its side of the case and Argentina did nothing. Even in war we should have to show some care, skill and energy in order to show any show of success. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

— From the 1st of March, 1895 to the same time in 1896 the Cuyo provinces exported 312,675 *hds* of wine, as follows: San Luis 1,515 *hds*, Mendoza 224,255 *hds*, San Juan 86,905 *hds*. The stock on the 1st of March belonging to 1895 vintage was 35,000 *hds*, of which 20,000 *hds*. belonged to Mendoza. Including the consumption in the above provinces the production was 325,000 *hds*, representing \$20,000,000 n.m. The production in Mendoza this year is estimated at 300,000 *hds*.

— Sr. Juan A. Alsha of the immigration department has sent us the following very satisfactory immigration returns from the month of March: — From Europe and the United States 470 passengers arrived and 222 left. From Montevideo 2,037 arrived, 1,167 sailed. The immigrants from Europe numbered 5,383 and only 1,885 left for other countries. Immigrants from Montevideo during the month 2,482 sailed for that port 1,771. Total arrivals 10,572. Total departures 4,968. Net gain 5,604. — *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

— The town of San Juan has been visited 5,000 by scurvy. Only a few months ago this disease had given a great deal of trouble and losses, as well as medical disbursements had to be sent from here. It was thought that the illness had disappeared or at least ceased to become dangerous. But this new outbreak shows that the superficial means employed to put a stop to it are of no value and that the disease is permanently caused by the bad sanitary conditions of the town. This will have to be remedied if the disease is to disappear. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

— According to telegrams from Buenos Aires during the past week a great scandal has come to light in the purchase of the new ironclads *Garibaldi* and *Parece*. Engineer Cremona, who made the purchases, seems to have swindled his own government as thoroughly as Celman himself could have done. Some of the newspapers have denounced the swindle, and to check them the government has prosecuted the *Times* of Argentina for its disclosure and comments. It is exceedingly strange that an Argentine can not handle English money, even for patriotic or charitable purposes, without attempting to steal a part of it! How can a country ever become great and prosperous, whose citizens are so dishonest and unfaithful?

—Mr. J. B. Hatcher and O. A. Petersen, special scientific explorers, sent out by Princeton College, United States, to take observations, collect specimens, and photograph existing species of animals in the far south, have already arrived in this city. They have already obtained free passes on the next government boat to the south. They are anxious to visit the La Plata museum before going south, because they are under the impression that there they will find the finest collection of fossils in South America. Wrong all the gen lemen. Wait till our congress opens! —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The title of "wild-cat" insurance companies is not by any means extinct in England. But we doubt if the company promoter in England could ever expect to manipulate with materials so scanty as those of the lately unearthed "insurance company" in Rosario. This concern had no directorate, no capital, and it issued no policies. The confounding assureur paid a fixed premium of eight dollars per annum, in return for which he got, we presume, a receipt, and enjoyed an easy mind until such time as first actually visited his property, when, we suppose, he started to look for the insurance company, and found it as invisible as the proverbial policeman. It is pleasing to know that the police are on the track of the ingenious gentleman who devised this little game. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—An Italian count, who was sent out to these latitudes by Cispi made an ass of himself last Sunday night at the Argentine Pavilion, where a bazaar was being held for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Italian soldiers slain in Africa. At one of the stall tables there was a lady presiding, who was treated to ungentlemanly language by the count because he found that a scarf-pin which he had donated to the bazaar was missing his card. The lady explained that no names were given to the public in this manner. The count went on objecting. The lady's husband then sent him a set of seconds for the purpose of arranging a fight. The nobleman backed out of a duel on the ground that he was a diplomat. The committee of the bazaar then met and returned him his scarf-pin. Trot out the next count, please. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 3.

—Dr. Beazley, chief of police, is getting on very well in his new post. He has sent a circular in the city commissaries calling upon them to that the policemen use civil language when dealing with the public. As a rule a call in difficulties slangs the policeman for all he is worth; and the policeman, in order to show the public that he, too, has been educated, slangs back. In this way ladies are often forced to sit on our streets to the very shame of language. Dr. Beazley deserves praise for trying to put a stop to it. His idea is that a policeman should merely confine himself to his duty. If, in the discharge thereof, he finds it necessary to make an arrest, he should do so without noise or obscene language. Quite so. One important police regulation is still, however, un-published. There is no law by which a policeman is obliged to club the head of the cad who insults a woman on the streets. But we are coming to something of the kind. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—When a man enters the political arena in this country and becomes a "cañillo," or is elected to a committee, it would appear that his honorable instincts leave him, and his time is chiefly employed in falsifying registers, and cheating his opponents at elections, so openly that it is hard to imagine that he recognises the dishonesty of his conduct. Amongst his countrymen and in his native land, he is in all probability as honorable in his transactions as anyone else. His political weakness is certainly peculiar, almost amounting to disease, and a political Professor Koch, who should invent a lymph for the inoculation of South American politicians against the microbe of electoral fraud, would be an undoubted acquisition to the Argentine medical faculty. Honesty may be the best policy in business, but the political parties throughout the country are decideely of the opinion that it has no place in politics. When the leopards change its spots, then may honesty and South American politics walk hand in hand. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—While we are busily arming for a war that is not likely to come, and scraping together money for a navy that is of no use to us, or to anyone else except the ship-builders in the meantime, the primary want is of course the last one that occurs to our rule s. Santiago has had one or two revolutions, which have no doubt cost it something; it has a five government house, and an electric light installation, in which it finds difficulty in paying, in the provincial capital; but the schoolmasters and mistresses have to wait long enough for their pay. Through the benefice of a paternal national government a further sum has been sent to Santiago, which will be sufficient to pay the salaries for the first quarter of 1894. For this all that is required is the paltry sum of \$15,000; and yet our teachers are left two full years in arrears, while we spend millions on the purchase of new and expensive and correspondingly useless implements. The province of Santa Fé, which is naturally one of the richest in the country, although it is in a temporary state of depression owing to crop failures, has nothing better to do with its money than maintain what is probably the worst and most corrupt of all the Argentine provincial governments. We fear that very little money voted for seed will find its way to the proper destination. We know that the engineering manoeuvres, which include the most disgraceful tampering with the registers, are not confined for nothing. The police officials are useful in carrying out these little stratagems, and it would therefore be unwise to leave them too long unpaid, although in times when their support is not required they too have long enough to wait before their little instalments of provincial bonds, which are virtually a fresh issue of paper, come to hand. In common with the other officials whose aid is valuable, and whose resistance might be awkward, they have been paid. But the unfortunate teachers have again been left out in the cold. And yet this is a progressive country. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commodity and retail price current of the market, tables of stock and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$500 per annum for Brazil,  
\$100 or £4 abroad (40s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: \$100 reais: for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All numbers should run with the calendar year, or estimate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advances to be paid as received by  
George H. Phelps, Esq.,  
154 Nassau St., NEW YORK  
Messrs. Street & Co.,  
39 Cornhill, LONDON;  
Frost & Co.,  
33 New Bridge St.,  
and at the Victoria Store,  
São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21st, 1896.

The statement made by the director of the Central railway a few days since that the proof that the public is satisfied with his management is to be found in the fact that not a single complaint has been recorded in the book provided for that purpose, requires a little disinterested consideration. The question we wish to ask is: Is this conclusion correct? Is it true that a failure to register complaints proves that no complaints exist? The officials concerned may perhaps draw this conclusion, and if they are careless of the reputation and efficiency of the service they may conclude that nothing further is required from them. But, in spite of all this, is the director right in his conclusion? Almost daily we hear of accidents and complaints in regard to the Central railway. The guards at crossings are negligent and permit cautious people on the tracks, to be run over and killed. Points-men are careless in setting their switches, and destructive collisions occur. The machinists and other employees are negligent in examining the locomotives and rolling stock under their care, and disastrous accidents follow. The station-masters and freight officials of the line are negligent of the care of the merchandise and produce entrusted to their care, they are exposed to sun and rain, often for days, and serious losses result. These are of almost daily occurrence. Are we to infer, then, that they do not exist simply because they have not been recorded in a complaint book at the Central station? Most certainly not! And now, may we ask, of what use is such a complaint book? It serves to inform all the employees of the road what it is that is complaining. As the shipper well knows, this will place him at a serious disadvantage in all future transactions with the road. In all probability his complaint will not be attended to, or the employee complained of will not be punished. The only result of the complaint will be inattention and prejudice for himself. The officials and employees will seek to punish him for complaining, and in view of the lax discipline enforced they will have their own way about it. Merchants and shippers are well aware of this, so they submit as far as it is possible without complaining. It is the same thing in the custom-house, and in the postoffice, and in the treasury, and, in fact, all public departments. They submit to the abuse of to-day, hoping to avoid another one to-morrow. And until the government enforces real discipline in its departments, they will go on doing the same thing. It would be better, in our opinion, if they complained, if they refused to submit to even the slightest imposition, for there will never be any substantial reform until they do. But capital and trade are sensitive and, as a rule, they submit to almost everything, even to a wrong conclusion drawn from their silence.

Some of our colleagues on this coast have taken the position that the United States government ought to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists because of the cruelties and misgovernment of the Spanish. In this they are permitting their sympathies to override their judgment. Were they to say that the United States should interfere because of these cruelties and this notorious misgovernment, then we might agree with them. The issue would be clearly defined and intelligible, the mo-

tive would be humane, and the method direct and responsible. Any nation can adopt such a resolution without violating international law, for it is a sovereign act. To grant belligerent rights, however, is a different thing. It has been established by competent authorities and repeated precedents that insurgents are not entitled to belligerent rights until they have secured some of the principal characteristics of an independent state. They must have a definite political organization, must be in possession of certain territory, and must be prepared to levy taxes, administer justice, defend their rights, meet their financial obligations and maintain a proper and responsible diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations.

That the Cuban insurgents are not prepared to do all this is evident to everyone. They have a large force of men under arms, but they are broken up into small bands. They do not possess a single large town or city. They have neither ports, nor war vessels. Their government is only a revolutionary junta. Their revenues are dependent upon contributions from the outside. Sympathize with them as we certainly do, we are obliged to admit that they have not a single claim to belligerent rights. In our opinion, however, the United States might with all reason say to Spain that the war must end. Not only could such a step be justified for human reasons, but also for high political reasons. The territory of the United States, because of its contiguity, is a refuge for the Cuban revolutionist. The great majority of the people of the United States are in thorough sympathy with Cuba, and will continue to give money and assistance to every revolutionary outbreak. The extended coastline of the United States renders it impossible to keep an effective watch over the movements of such sympathizers. It becomes evident, therefore, that these repeated revolutions, caused by the failure of the Spanish government to rule that island in the best interests of the Cuban people, are a source of continual disturbance, disquiet and expense to the United States. The United States can not undertake to assist Spain in repressing these insurrections, nor can its civil and military forces be constantly employed during a term of years in pursuing Cuban sympathizers. The last war continued for a period of ten years, and the present one may continue even longer. In the interests of humanity, of peace and of normal intercourse as neighbors, the United States desires to have the war terminate. If Spain will grant home rule to Cuba, the United States might induce the Cubans to accept. If Spain refuses, then material assistance should be given to the revolutionists at once so that they might win their full independence. The peace of the world is of far more importance than the rights of any crowd over a discontented colony, and this will justify a long step in the direction of forcible interference. Spain long since forfeited all claim upon the sympathy of the civilized world by her cruel injustice and rapacious administration in Cuba. Let her now pay the penalty!

### THE COFFEE EXPORT TAX.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th April, 1895.

The Editor of the "Rio News."

Sir.—If you will be so good as to specify the exact points on which you have doubts as to the feasibility of the project, with which I am connected, for solving the question of the coffee duties, I shall gladly endeavor to give you a satisfactory explanation, with the hope of obtaining your support.

Even if the project be as good as its authors, and several very competent authorities believe it to be, it will require the support of all well-intentioned persons if it is to make way against the various interests it offends.

You are perfectly justified in calling the present system "complicated and unsound," but, as yet, no practicable and satisfactory means have been found of dispensing with the double exactation of the duty.

The payment only by the exporters, with free entry, would, of course, be entirely satisfactory to the planters, but the state governments, after much trying, have decided that this system cannot be worked so as to insure the equitable division among them of the total duties collected.

On the other hand, the payment only by the planters, or the commissioners, with free shipment, if it is not actually (as I believe it to be) unfavorable to the planters, is, at all

events, so firmly believed by them to be unfavorable that no prudent government will again even propose it.

The plan with which I am connected will secure at once very substantial advantages to the planters, without altering in the least the position of the state governments.

It presents also the incidental advantage of simplifying matters considerably for importers and relieving them from some risks which they run at present.

If you can suggest a practicable plan that will be fair and entirely satisfactory to all the interests concerned, you will render a considerable service to the coffee interests, and get the applause of all those who know the difficulties of the case.

I am, &c.,

W. NEWLANDS, Jr.

Without doubt the scheme proposed by Messrs. Newlands and Sampayo will be an improvement on the cumbersome and burdensome system now employed. But, will it meet all the difficulties? In our opinion, it will not, and for these reasons.

It simply modifies the collection of an irrational tax. Taxes on agricultural products destined for exportation are always collected with difficulty, whether on wheat as in Argentina, or coffee as in Brazil. The effort to shift the tax upon the exporter, or upon the consumer, is not only immoral, but it is generally impossible. If the exporter pays the tax, and the cost is raised above the price consumers are willing to pay, he refuses to buy except at lower rates. If the producer yields, then he pays the tax. If the exporter fails to maintain his position, then the consumer pays the tax. When the crop is at or above the average, the consuming markets may be said to fix the price, therefore the exporter will be able to maintain his offer and the producer will pay the tax. The purpose then to shift the tax from the producer to the exporter, is not only misleading, but it is a waste of effort.

In practice the scheme proposed by Messrs. Newlands and Sampayo seeks to reduce the number of intermediaries, which is desirable, and to insure the payment of the full amount of the tax by the exporter, which is unnecessary, the state having already collected the tax from the producer, or his representative, on the issue of the *garia*. The reform, then, is simply a diminution of the error, which is causing so much harm. In doing this, however, the new scheme introduces another evil, which ought to be carefully excluded from every government—the evil of farming out the taxes. Of course, these gentlemen do not propose to purchase this tax, but they propose to collect it on a ten per cent. commission. They would exclude all competition, and secure this monopoly for themselves exclusively. This in principle is wrong. It is simply substituting one trust, or monopoly, for several small speculators, or groups of speculators, who now work the *garia* market.

It is of course difficult to discuss a scheme which is based on an unsound system of economics. It may be much better than the practice it would supplant, and yet be radically and inherently wrong. And it is equally difficult to suggest a remedy. The tax on agricultural products exported being unsound, the first remedy is that of abolishing it altogether. If that is impossible, then the only suggestion to be made is that it should be made as simple and straightforward as possible. Every intermediate step removed is an improvement. To this end, in our opinion, the simplest method is that of collecting the tax on the occasion of exportation. It could be done by the national customs officials with little expense, and the tax could be divided among the states according to the shipments to the ports for exportation. The railways must or should keep records of the produce carried and delivered, which will serve as a basis for the division. That there will be errors we admit—but there are errors in all these complicated and guarded schemes.

Let the errors counterbalance each other, and let the expense saved by the simpler method counterbalance the loss by local consumption, etc. And let there be less distrust shown in the transaction. If Brazilians can not trust each other in such matters, then no system will ever please them. And let them always remember that it is very poor economy and worse administration to spend a pound to save a penny.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There is said to be a great scarcity of water in Bahia.

—The fever epidemic in Campinas is said to be diminishing.

—The maestro Carlos Gomes is expected to arrive at Pará about the end of the month.

—There were 46 yellow-fever patients in the Santos isolated hospital on the 13th inst.

—A boy who had stolen 35,000\$ from his mother, residing in Rio de Janeiro, was arrested on last Thursday in Niteroy.

—In Maranhão Congresswoman Benedicto Leite has been elected to the senate without opposition, having received 14,733 votes.

—The official counting of the votes cast during the last gubernatorial election, was begun by the São Paulo legislature on the 16th.

—The coasting steamer *S. Paulo* ran aground at Santos on the 12th but was towed off on the morning of the 13th without suffering damage.

—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear in São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. At the beginning of the past week, notwithstanding the favorable climate conditions, the sanitary reports show that the epidemic was again increasing. Six new cases were reported and 4 deaths.

—The situation at Mogi-Mirim, São Paulo, about a week ago is described as very distressing. The deaths from fever numbered from 4 to 5 a day, and the people were leaving the town in alarm. At Mogi-Guaçu they were received with hesitation because of a fear of infection.

—Advices from S. Carlos do Pinhal of the 16th note a considerable increase in the fever, owing to the return of people to their residences in town. The sanitary authorities advise the people not to return until cold weather comes. On the 15th there were 18 cases of yellow-fever in the isolated hospital.

—On the 13th inst. a dynamite bomb was exploded among some Portuguese laborers on the extension of the Central railway in Minas Gáezas, near a place called Passagem. Three men were killed and two were badly mutilated. The crime is charged upon the Italians. These should be shot to death made with men who use dynamite in this manner.

—The government of Bahia has reported on the difficulties encountered with the first consignment of Italian immigrants arriving in that state. According to the Italian commissioner appointed to investigate, the immigrants were disorderly and indolent, and are solely to blame. They in part refused to settle on the lands set apart for them, and gave much trouble.

—The *Santinho*, of Fracal, São Paulo, tells a horrible, and incredible, story about two Turks at Rio Preto, Barreiros, who captured a small boy and took him into the woods where they killed and mangled him. The father is said to have discovered them in the act, and to have shot them. It must be said that the Turks are not cannibals, and that there is something "fishy" about the story.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 still-births), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of São Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from smallpox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—The municipal chamber of Petrópolis has given to the state government of Rio de Janeiro grounds on Praça de S. Pedro for erecting a building for the state legislature.

—Dr. João Francisco Barcellos has resigned the office of secretary of interior and justice for the state of Rio de Janeiro and has been succeeded by Dr. Sebastião de Lacerda.

—A man telegraphs from Catingueira that he has discovered perpetual motion. Perhaps he has just learned of Gleyson's method of exchanging governments for scholarships, and vice versa.

—"Better late than never," says Martins Junior; and he accordingly calls a meeting for Sunday last in Pernambuco for the purpose of "adhering" to the military pronouncements of March 21st.

—At a meeting held in Pernambuco on the 19th inst. there was adopted a resolution, offered by Dr. Martins Junior, approving the celebrated motion voted at the military club in Rio de Janeiro.

—There was a slight increase in the fever at Rio Claro, São Paulo, about the middle of the month, caused by arrivals from other places. Probably all danger will not be over until much colder weather has come.

—Of the 6,095 immigrants arriving at Santos in March, 3,699 came at the expense of the national government, 1,243 for that of the state government and 156 spontaneously. Of the total, 4,693 were Italians.

—The reports of received the senatorial election held in Pernambuco on the 18th inst. are contradictory; but, no matter what votes were cast, there is no doubt, we presume, that Rosa e Silva were the future senator.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* says that Lt. Col. José Piedade, who is no longer spoken of as future chief of police or aide-de-camp of Governor Campos Salles, is to have a confidential position near the future chief of police of that state.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th inst. says that a star of the Benedictine order in that city has discovered a concealed treasure consisting of gold and silver coins and precious stones, amounting in value some hundreds of contos.

—The handi-infested town of Januaria, Minas Gáezas, has congratulated the President on the completion of the telegraph line to that place. We shall now be able to know more about the movements of the bandits who infest that region.

—Still another counterfeit has made its appearance at Santos. The *Tribuna do Povo* says that the police delegate is in possession of information which will lead him to the fountain-head of all these counterfeits, but he will not act upon it.

—It is thought that the new executive committee of the republican party in S. Paulo will be composed of Congressman Glycerio, ex-President Bernardino de Campos, Dr. Julio Mesquita, Dr. Rubião Junior and João Baptista de Melo Oliveira.

—The detachment of Minas policeman sent to Bahia for the purpose of capturing the *jagunços* who sacked S. Francisco, has reached Jóqueiro, from which place it set out on the 16th inst. for Januaria. An auxiliary force of Bahia police is on its way to join it.

—At Caxias, Maranhão, both political parties claim to have carried the municipal election. This election is important, since the municipal chamber of Caxias will count the votes cast at the general congressional elections in October in the 2nd district of Maranhão.

—New cases of yellow fever continue to appear in São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. At the beginning of the past week, notwithstanding the favorable climate conditions, the sanitary reports show that the epidemic was again increasing. Six new cases were reported and 4 deaths.

—The situation at Mogi-Mirim, São Paulo, about a week ago is described as very distressing. The deaths from fever numbered from 4 to 5 a day, and the people were leaving the town in alarm. At Mogi-Guaçu they were received with hesitation because of a fear of infection.

—Advices from S. Carlos do Pinhal of the 16th note a considerable increase in the fever, owing to the return of people to their residences in town. The sanitary authorities advise the people not to return until cold weather comes. On the 15th there were 18 cases of yellow-fever in the isolated hospital.

—On the 13th inst. a dynamite bomb was exploded among some Portuguese laborers on the extension of the Central railway in Minas Gáezas, near a place called Passagem. Three men were killed and two were badly mutilated. The crime is charged upon the Italians. These should be shot to death made with men who use dynamite in this manner.

—The government of Bahia has reported on the difficulties encountered with the first consignment of Italian immigrants arriving in that state. According to the Italian commissioner appointed to investigate, the immigrants were disorderly and indolent, and are solely to blame. They in part refused to settle on the lands set apart for them, and gave much trouble.

—The *Santinho*, of Fracal, São Paulo, tells a horrible, and incredible, story about two Turks at Rio Preto, Barreiros, who captured a small boy and took him into the woods where they killed and mangled him. The father is said to have discovered them in the act, and to have shot them. It must be said that the Turks are not cannibals, and that there is something "fishy" about the story.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 still-births), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of São Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from smallpox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 still-births), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of São Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from smallpox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 still-births), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of São Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from smallpox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—According to an official report there were 7,529 births (including 463 still-births), 1,227 marriages and 5,654 deaths in the city of São Paulo last year. The population of the city and its suburbs is estimated to have been 170,000. This shows a death rate of 33 1/4 per thousand. There were 30 deaths from yellow-fever, 22 from smallpox, 124 from violence, 75 from old age, and 157 from unknown causes.

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy Regaldo."

—The *Estado de Amazonas*, of Manaus, telegraphs to the *Jornal do Commercio* as follows:—"A soldier of the corps of firemen attempted to assassinate Dr. Bríte Inglez on the night of the 14th inst. Captured by Alferes Claudio of the 36th battalion, he confessed the crime, declaring himself to have been sent by the governor of the state and Deputy

—According to the daily burial reports there were 86 deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the week since our last report. This gives an average of a trifle over 12 a day, showing a large decrease in the mortality.

—According to the telegrams received the unclassic American has "scoped" nearly all the juizes at the resuscitated Olympian games in Greece. It is enough to bring the ancient Greek heroes out of their graves.

—The government has nominated Dr. Alvaro de Mello de Coutinho Vilhena, vice-director of the state telegraph department, as the representative of the Brazilian government at the telegraph congress to be held at Budapest.

—The lawyer, Dr. João Damasceno Pinto de Mendonça, who was indicted a short time ago for libellous articles in the newspapers, has been found guilty and sentenced to fifteen months' solitary imprisonment and \$750 fine.

—Two confidence operators were captured on Saturday in an attempt to collect 34,507\$721 for 471 bags of coffee which they had sold to one firm in the name of another. They had gone far enough to forge the signature of the firm figuring as sellers in the transaction.

—The owners of the *Liberdade*, the forthcoming monarchist journal, have caused a strong iron railing to be put up at their printing office in order to protect their property and the lives of their employees from attacks by the jacchins and the military.

—It is stated that Vice-President Manuel Vicentino is studying the question of the sanitation of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Let us hope that he will not overlook the injustice and bad policy of paying less than cost for the sewage and drainage service of the city.

—A man has complained to the press that he was arrested on Campo de São Anna by a policeman, who, after taking him to Rio da Nunció, robbed him of \$1,800 in money, two gold buttons and two silver buttons made of 200 reis coins and then set him at liberty.

—The new president of Haiti, according to the cable, is General T. Simon Sam. Of course the cable is mixed, as usual. The personage alluded to is undoubtedly our old friend Sam. Simon, but whether it is "Old Sam Simon," or "Young Sam" Simon, we can't say.

—What a bother it must be for the poor postivists to explain their dates by writing out numbers of fact numbers, months and years! When a man dares his letter "21 Archimedes 108," it is humiliating to add by way of explanation "14th April, 1896." Why do they do it?

—On Thursday, at 3 o'clock a. m., a man residing on Rua dos Inválidos was awakened by the noise made by a burglar who was engaged in robbing his house. The latter, perceiving that he had been discovered, attempted to escape through a window, but, falling on the pavement, broke his leg and was captured.

—A complaint appeared in one of the morning papers last week to the effect that the food supplied to students at the naval school is of bad quality. The director then announced his intention to make a personal investigation. Of course the caterer will be all that can be desired while the director's visit is anticipated.

—Judge Aureliano de Campos has annulled the illegal retirement of Alfonso do Rego Barros from the office of sub-director of the post-office of this city and condemned the government to reinstate him and pay him the salary which he has failed to receive since Aug. 29, 1894, when the illegal act was committed by the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The *Notícia* says that the Brazilian government and the Italian legation have arrived at an agreement for the settlement of the Italian claims against Brazil and that the terms will be made public on the 3rd prox. The *Jornal do Brasil* says that this agreement is very important, containing clauses relating to several disputed points in international law.

—A singular accident occurred in the Largo do Rosário Saturday. A poor man named Salvador José Coutinho was passing the S. Pedro de Alcântara theatre, when a piece of glass fell upon him from an upper window, inflicting a severe wound in the breast. He was taken to the hospital, where his condition is considered dangerous as the right lung was perforated.

—The assault on peaceful citizens committed in front of Imperatriz palace by soldiers of the 2nd battalion of infantry belonging to the palace guard, is said to have caused much annoyance to President Prudente de Moraes. The matter has been investigated both by the police and by the military authorities, and the respective reports have been forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army.

—That absurd story about the monarchists having issued nickel coins bearing the effigy of Princess Isabel and the words "Imperatriz do Brasil," which were said by a journal of this city to be in circulation in Netherland, was telegraphed all over Brazil on the 21st ult., presumably to justify the action of the military club. It is a very weak and miserable cause which uses falsehood to justify its pretensions.

—We are very sorry to see that the *Paiz* finds that our naming of those two Sul do Espírito Santo railway stations is *mais insolente*. Well, we can't please everybody! If the *Paiz* doesn't like our names, then it can invent some names for itself! Perhaps the "little corporal" would prefer "No. 136, Vº" for one, and "Kilometre 65" for the other. It really does not make a particle of difference to us.

—Mr. J. F. Bastos writes to the *Jornal do Brasil* that he has not the least doubt in regard to the existence of a fabulous treasure on Trindade island. He says it is deposited in two places, and that it consists of gold, silver and precious stones to a value of about eight millions. He also says he has seen a written statement giving directions how to find the treasure. In that case why not go and pick it, instead of advertising it in the news-papers?

—A telegram to the *Commercio* of São Paulo, dated the 15th, says that the definite reply of the British government in regard to Trindade island is expected by the Royal Mail packet *Clyde*.

—It is announced that the director of the Botanical Garden has at last arranged a picnic ground for visitors. It will be across the street from the entrance and alongside the Restaurant Campesino, and will be provided with everything necessary for the entertainment of picnic parties. It will, of course, be far less attractive than the "bandeira," but the director won't have them there, so they may take their old newspapers, chicken bones and egg shells elsewhere.

—Last year 1,049 cases of yellow-fever and 3,231 cases of small-pox were reported to the disinfecting bureau. There were removed to epidemic hospitals 836 yellow-fever patients and 1,913 small-pox patients, the others receiving medical attendance at home. There were also removed to hospitals 501 patients attacked by other diseases. There were disinfecting 3,631 houses, 3,333 railway cars, 5,289 packages of luggage, 3,575 mail bags and 53,051 pieces of clothing, 4,597 pieces of clothing being as sellers in the transaction.

—According to a Montevideo telegram of the 17th, Dr. Porciuncula, the Brazilian minister to the Uruguayan court, is visiting Buenos Aires before returning home, in order to study the sanitary situation there. It is said that bases for a new sanitary convention have been agreed upon. Let us hope that they suppress the nuisance of having Argentine doctors travelling up and down the coast at the expense of the steamship companies, and the absurdity of sending novices out to investigate cases of suspected illness on shipboard. The business is serious enough for the employment of good men.

—Last Tuesday at No. 23 Rua Dr. Joaquim Silva Bellarmino de Melo, ex-director of the Casa do Correio, was killed by the brother of his ward, Custodio Alves Serrão. After killing Bellarmino, Custodio discharged his revolver at the cook, who was slightly wounded. From the circumstances surrounding these crimes it appears that their author had for a long time been labouring under the delusion that his life was threatened by Bellarmino, the cook and other persons.

—It is stated that he served in Julio de Castilhos' national guard in the state of Rio Grande. He has since been pronounced insane by the police doctors and has been sent to the asylum.

—According to the fortnightly sanitary reports there were 3,048 deaths, 1,415 births and 163 marriages in this city during the month of March. The passenger and immigrant arrivals during the month numbered 31,188, and the departures 22,669. Of the births during the first fortnight, 65 were born dead, and of the 661 remaining 173 were illegitimate, over 26 per cent. The returns for the second fortnight are not published by the paper from which these figures are taken. Of the deaths during the month 993 were from yellow-fever (the daily burial reports gave 981). The totals for other contagious diseases not being published for the second fortnight, we can not complete the record.

—It is our painful duty to record the death of the editor of the *Apostolo*, Rev. Padre José Alves Martins do Loretto, who on the 15th inst. was suddenly stricken down in the prime of life and in the midst of an honourable, useful and brilliant career. Those who are familiar with the Brazilian press do not require to be informed that Padre Loretto was one of its brightest ornaments. The reading public is well acquainted with the fearlessness and ability with which, in articles couched in incisive and vigorous language, he expounded and defended his views. During the existence of martial law under the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the publication of the *Apostolo*, which is one of nearly all independent organs of the press, was arbitrarily suspended; but as soon as restrictions were removed, its unhampered editor took up his work at the point at which he had left it and valiantly headed the reaction against the tyrannical ideas to which the country had been subjected. By the members of the church to which he belongs he will be mourned as a devout and fervent observer of its tenets; but by protestants and catholics alike will his memory be revered as that of one of the most earnest champions of the cause of civil liberty. In the press he will leave a void, which, in view of his special and extraordinary qualifications for his work, it is no exaggeration to say that it will be most difficult to fill.

—We learn that among the claims against the government, one of 300,000\$ presented by Mr. Abraham Benchimol. It appears that some years ago, when Mr. Benchimol was engaged in trading on the Amazon, his steamer launch and other property were seized by the authorities and sold at auction. Before one of the local courts he brought a suit to recover damages; but the case was decided against him. He appealed, and the case was referred to the federal supreme court, which declared himself incompetent to take cognizance thereof. The French government, however, took the matter up and the legal action in this city has received instructions to prosecute the claim. An attempt, we understand, is now made to evade payment on the ground that Mr. Benchimol is a Brazilian citizen, since he died in December, 1889, when the general naturalisation decree was issued, to file at the municipal council of his place of residence his declaration of French citizenship. And yet on the 26th of September, 1894, Mr. Benchimol, after many months' incarceration at the casa de correção, was deported as a Frenchman, the government claiming the right to deport foreigners whenever it chooses to do so, although it acknowledges that it cannot deport Brazilians. It will be interesting to see how this matter ends. Will the Brazilian government be permitted to consider a man a Brazilian for some purposes and a foreigner for others? And will foreign nations regard as valid the decree issued in 1889 requiring foreigners to file declarations at the municipal councils in order to retain their nationality? Will they acknowledge the right of the Brazilian government to exercise the faculty, not conferred upon it by the constitution which guarantees the full enjoyment of civil rights to both natives and foreigners, of sending the latter out of the country, whenever it chooses to do so?

—Those who appreciate good Scotch whiskey should read the advertisement of Messrs. Alfredo Mendes & Marques in another column. The "Mountain Dew" brand is widely known and appreciated, and many will like to know where it is to be found.

—Dealers in alcoholic liquors held a meeting on S. Paulo on the 16th inst. and resolved to memorialize the government on the subject of the new duties. For this purpose they elected a committee composed of Messrs. Notmann, Nachol and Paranhos.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

—In *Amazon Land*; by Martha F. Sesselberg, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893. To those who are seeking something new in sketch and story, Mrs. Sesselberg's charming little book will be gladly welcomed. It is not altogether an original work, for it contains some of those unique Amazonian legends compiled by Professor Ch. Fred. Hartt, together with adaptations from such Brazilian authors as José Verissimo and Tavares Junior. The stories are well told, however, and the local color is full in absorbing interest. Especially is this true of the myths, traditions and superstitions of that wonderful land. It should be said that Mrs. Sesselberg's hook gives us only a glimpse of a vast unexplored region of literary wealth, which some one ought to explore. Perhaps the author of *In Amazon Land* will try again.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—A letter to the *Commercio* of São Paulo from Tainy says that coffee production is developing with great rapidity in that municipality.

—On last Tuesday commission merchants Adolpho Schmidt & Co. sold a lot comprising over 100 arrobas of washed coffee of the new crop at the rate of 40\$ an arroba.

—It is stated that the lot of new coffee recently sold in this market at the rate of 40\$ an arroba, consisted of only eight bags, which have been resold at the price of 32\$00 an arroba.

—One hundred and forty coffee planters of Bebedouro, São Paulo, have petitioned the Paulista company to extend its railway line into that district. They claim to have 2,778,621 coffee trees planted and under cultivation.

—A correspondent of the *Diário Popular* calls attention to the lands of the Paranaíba valley for coffee production. He claims that the coffee trees thrive especially well in that region. A large plantation, comprising 600 alqueires of land and 14,000 coffee trees planted, was recently sold there for 400,000\$.

—A commission representing the coffee trade in England has addressed a representation to the chancellor of the exchequer asking for the abolition, or reduction, of the import duties on coffee. The chancellor replied that he is opposed to the abolition of the impost, and he is doubtful as to the results of a reduction.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that quite a number of town lots have been recently sold at Theresópolis.

—The postoffice of this city handled 1,881,933 pieces of mail matter during the month of March.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo has declared himself opposed to subsidized immigration.

—The Paul state assembly has authorized the governor of that state to postpone the projected exposition to some future date.

—The Amazon company is now actually running a flotilla of thirty steamers on that river and its tributaries.

—The state of Pará is at present paying 18 steamship subsidies, amounting in the aggregate to 523,000\$ a year.

—It is stated that the navy yard and the barracks and stable of the five corps are to be paved with the *pavimento sanitário fluminense*.

—During the past year 31,807 emigrants left the port of Naples for Brazil, of which 20,317 received free passages.

—The Lidge wood Manufacturing Co. is moving its Campinas ships to Jundiaí. Evidently the sanitary condition of Campinas is to be the main of the w.

—On last Tuesday a committee of importers of drugs and medicines called on the President and handed him a petition on the subject of the new import duties.

—March being the last month for the payment of duties under the old rates, its revenue was unprecedentedly large. For the current month the receipts have largely diminished.

—The manager of the Gas Company at Pernambuco has protested against the contract made by ex-Governor Bicho Lobo with Alberto Freire for lighting that city with electricity.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da República on the 18th inst., Councillor Luiz Martins do Amaral was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomaz de Almeida.

—The March exports of rubber from Pará and Manaus aggregated 2,210,044 kilos, of which 1,489,199 went to the United States and 720,845 to Europe. The March exports last year were 1,959,659 kilos.

—Among the passengers home by the *Nile* tomorrow will be Mr. R. J. Reidy, representative of the Western and Brazilian, and Amazon cable companies. During his absence Mr. David Neil will serve as representative of these two companies.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of this morning contains an important editorial article on the treatment accorded to the City Improvements Co. It merits general consideration. The company has been badly treated and that too without cause or reason.

—Those who appreciate good Scotch whiskey should read the advertisement of Messrs. Alfredo Mendes & Marques in another column. The "Mountain Dew" brand is widely known and appreciated, and many will like to know where it is to be found.

—Dealers in alcoholic liquors held a meeting on S. Paulo on the 16th inst. and resolved to memorialize the government on the subject of the new duties. For this purpose they elected a committee composed of Messrs. Notmann, Nachol and Paranhos.

—The *Jornal* of this morning announces a new steamship line between Brazil and Newport, to be established by Alexander Howlett & Co.

—We are informed that the offices of the new national life insurance company, the Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, will be in the building formerly occupied by the Loteria Nacional near the London & Brazilian Bank on Rua da Candelaria. It is one of the best office buildings in the city.

—The balance sheet of the London and Brazilian Bank for the financial year ended January 31 shows a profit of £135,000, and the directors propose a dividend of 10s and a bonus of 8s per share, which makes with the interim dividend paid October last a dividend of 14 per cent. for the year.

—Messrs. Gepp, Edwards & Co. of this city have announced the retirement of Messrs. John Hill and John Henry de Castro Bellamy from that firm, dating from 31st December last. The remaining partners have constituted the firm of Gepp & Edwards, which will continue the same line of business.

—There is no better region for fruit than western New York, especially for apples, peaches and pears. The Crittice Brothers Co. have located a large packing house in this region and are shipping the best of fruit and vegetables to every part of the world. An assortment of these goods can be had at Alfredo Mendes & Marques, 34 Rua do Ouvidor.

—The government has granted an extension of two more years for the completion of the Engenho Novo drainage works by the City Improvements Co. If the government would grant the company a fair compensation for its service, the works would be completed without further delay. No one will invest capital in this city, however, unless there is some fair chance of securing a dividend from the investment.

—The ordinary yearly meeting of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co. was held in London on the 24th ult. Although an increase of £13,528 in the revenue was reported the further fall in exchange had prevented the further deriving any benefit from it. With careful economy the directors had been able to meet their expenses and obligations, but nothing beyond this. No dividends could be paid.

—The correspondents of the several River Plate journals are certainly well equipped. In many cases we are indebted to them for very surprising items of news. The following is from a Montevideo exchange of the 10th inst.: "According to a Rio Janeiro telegram, an English syndicate has proposed to the Brazilian government the complete sanitization of that city, opening new streets and destroying unhealthy houses. This will be no slight task."

—The articles of partnership of the firm of King, Ferreira & Co., successors to W. R. Cassels & Co., composed of William S. King, Agostinho Joaquim Ferreira and the silent partner Walter R. Cassels, have been registered at the *junta comercial* of this city. The capital of the firm is 400,000\$, of which the sum of 150,000\$ belongs to the silent partner. This house is engaged in the importation and commission business in this city, with a branch house in S. Paulo.

—The messenger service recently established here under the designation of "Rapido Auxiliar de Remessas," has been fitted 100\$ by the administrator of the postoffice for receiving and distributing closed letters. The postoffice is jealous of anything "rapid" in the distribution of letters. To speak plainly, that attempt to suppress the messenger service is an outrage. Such companies exist in all the large cities of the world. Here it is highly necessary for the telephone is worthless and the postoffice is exceedingly slow and untrustworthy. If we wish to send a letter to Botafogo by post, we can not be sure that it will reach its destination in less than two or four hours, while a messenger boy will deliver it in less than an hour.

—According to the annual report of the Hamburgo South American Steam Navigation Company, great progress has been made in replacing the smaller boats of 2,000 to 2,500 tons carrying capacity, with old compound engines, by large midship steamers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons capacity, having triple and quadruple cylinder engines. The company now possess only one antiquated steamer, while none of the remaining twenty-nine have as yet reached the age of ten years. The directors have decided, out of the profits of the past year's working, to distribute the sum of 450,735 marks as a 7 per cent. dividend, which is about the same amount as the previous year's distribution, viz., 450,000 marks as a 12 per cent. dividend, the capital being at that time only half the present amount. The net profits for the past year amounted to 2,703,824 marks.—Transport, March 27.

—The receipts of the custom house of this port in February and March were as follows:

	February	March
Imports, schedule	6,670,714\$006	10,230,771\$144
do surtaxes	3,743,115\$711	2,410,441\$053
do other taxes		
do labor and warehouse charges	401,450\$943	382,889\$039
Port dues	16,920\$382	34,957\$995
Export duties	14,935\$740	5,806\$358
Tobacco	6,829\$445	3,621\$600
Extraordinary	15,941\$386	30,637\$188
Deposits	20,383\$044	43,892\$427
Hospital tax	51,759\$283	61,900\$256
Municipality	18,882\$322	24,187\$924
	10,969,714\$228	13,229,104\$444

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The government has made an appropriation of 43,982\$700 for concluding the work on the Macaé custom-house.

—An executive decree was signed on the 16th inst. opening a supplementary credit of 500,000\$ for "public relief."

—From Campinas, São Paulo, it is reported that counterfeit notes have appeared of 100\$ 10th serie, 5th estampa, bearing the Emperor's portrait.



Perseverance	Glasgow	14 March.
Port Patrick	Catiff	
Kamona	Swansea	..
W. H. Smith	..	
Ross Alister	Bathurst	21 March.
Rockhurst	Newport	23 March.
Robertson	London	24 March.
Royal George	Leth	21 March.
Sindbold	Montevideo	
Stora	Chivassand	3 Feb.
South Faith	Marselles	25 Feb.
Sonneberg (41)	Hamburg	
Sophia	Quinto	11 March.
Tropic	Porto	21 March.
Valparaiso	Marselles	
Veronica	Anwerp	21 March.
Victorina	Opotio	
Wildwood	Mobile	21 Dec.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Apr. 13	Parahyba Fr	Santos 10h	Chargers & Remis
13	Banan Nor	do 14h	Emp. S. Pauli & C.
15	Opere Br	Liverpool 10d	Wilson Sons & C.
15	Abra Br	Valepoo 10d	do
15	de la C. Taylor Gr	do	Norman M. & C.
15	Desiderio Gr	Hamburg 20d	E. Johnston & C.
15	Rio Gr	Rio 20d	Resende 20d
15	Spratt Gr	Pernambuco 20d	W. H. Smith & C.
16	Leviathan Gr	Hamburg 21d	E. Johnston & C.
16	Sao'k'lin City Br	Buenos Aires 6d	C. Haze
16	Middleton Ry Gr	Santos 8h	W. H. Stoddard & C.
16	Fr. Wilhelm Gr	do 10d	Norman M. & C.
16	Leviathan Gr	do 10d	Norman M. & C.
16	Desiderio Gr	Rio Grande 4d	Quayle, D. & C.
17	Paris II	Grana 2d	A. P. Faria & C.
17	Hercules Br	Rosario 1d	W. R. McNeven
17	Berence Anst	Santos 10h	Romelhier & C.
17	Leviathan Gr	do 10h	E. Johnston & C.
17	Desiderio Gr	do 10h	Fr. C. C. & C.
17	Metzler Br	Rio Grande 4d	Norman M. & C.
18	Mercantil Arg	B. Aires 7d	Norman M. & C.
18	B. Aires Br	Santos 10d	Royal Mail
18	Leviathan Gr	Dundee 1d	H. Stoddard & C.
18	Langue Gr	Rangoon 4d	H. Stoddard & C.
18	Taun Br	B. Aires 7d	Norman M. & C.
18	Newcrown Br	Rosario 1d	Rio Flour Mills

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 13	Tags Br	Southampton*	Sundries
13	Simplicio It	Santos	do
13	Nithsdale Br	Rosario	Ballast
14	Haparica Gr	Santos	Sundries
14	Parahyba Br	do	do
14	Parahyba Fr	New Orleans	Coffee
15	Rio Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
15	Iona Nor	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Stell Nor	St. Vincent	do
15	S. Paulo Gr	Santos	Sundries
15	Mauka Br	do	do
16	Iberia Br	Liverpool*	do
16	Orgeira Br	Valparaiso*	do
16	de la C. Taylor Gr	do	do
16	Desiderio Gr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
16	Banan Nor	Rio Grande*	Sundries
18	Worleworth Bel	New York*	do
18	Fr. C. C. & C.	Hamburg*	do
18	Fr. Wilhelm Gr	do	do
18	Simplicio It	Genoa*	do
18	Berence Anst	Trieste*	do
18	Sao'k'lin City Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
18	Metzler Br	do	do
18	Mercantil Arg	do	do
19	Paris II	Genova*	do
19	J. W. Taylor	Santos	Sundries

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds ... Apr. 20th.

Circulation		Public Funds	
26,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	965,000	970,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895, ..	950,000	915,000
124,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold), converted ..	955,000	915,000
10,000,000	Gold 1895, 1896, 1897 ..	1,125,000	1,125,000
22,161,200	Do do 1895, 1896, 1897 ..	1,125,000	1,125,000
16,868,000	Do do 1895, 4% ..	1,125,000	1,125,000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo ..	1,125,000	1,125,000
7,339,000	.. of Minas Gerais ..	1,125,000	1,125,000
4,000,000	.. Rio de Janeiro, 6% ..	1,125,000	1,125,000

Capital	Bank	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8,000 - Jan. 96
80,000,000	do and series ..	80	3,000 - Jan. 96
17,000,000	Construtora	200	8,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	8,000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	6,000 - Jan. 96
10,000,000	do and series ..	100	3,000 - Jan. 96
150,756,000	Nacional Brasileiro	100	10,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Republica do Brasil	100	6,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do and series ..	100	3,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	Rural Hypotecario	200	8,000 - Jan. 96
20,000,000	do and series ..	200	4,000 - Jan. 96

Capital	Bank	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas ..	40\$	.. - Feb. 96
16,000,000	Mizanazinho ..	100	.. - Feb. 96
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas ..	100	.. - Jan. 96
24,000,000	do and series ..	75	40,000 - Jan. 96
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande ..	200	72,500 - Jan. 96
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna ..	60	.. - Jan. 96

Capital	Bank	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico ..	200\$	.. - Jan. 96
12,000,000	S. Christovam ..	200	.. - Jan. 96

Capital	Bank	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Allianca ..	200\$	.. - Feb. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial ..	200	.. - Feb. 96
3,000,000	Caricica ..	200	.. - Jan. 96
3,000,000	Central Industrial ..	100	40,000 - Jan. 96
1,200,000	D. Isidro ..	200	60,000 - Jan. 96
4,000,000	Industria Minera ..	200	60,000 - Aug. 95
9,000,000	Manufactura Fluminense ..	200	6,000 - Jan. 96
2,000,000	Peropolianna ..	200	.. - Jan. 96
3,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara ..	200	6,000 - Jan. 96
300,000	Saeta Luta ..	200	.. - Jan. 96

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1896.

NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
Ing. M. B. Towe	665	Feb.	Macao	V. W. Guinot & C.
U. S. J. Bell Rollins	570	Apr.	Baltimore	Wilson & R. C.
Mc Garry & Co.	1,000	..	Baltimore	W. G. Guinot & C.
bk Ethel ..	659	..	New York	Quincy & D. C.

America	NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
bk Emma ..	365	Feb.	Marselles	To order	
Bretish					
so Z. Ring ..	100	Feb.	Marselles	General C. & I.	
so M. L. Burd ..	110	Feb.	Pensacola	K. P. Pease	
so New Clev ..	130	Mar.	Pensacola	V. W. Guinot & C.	
ing White Wings ..	40	..	Pensacola	Azevedo, R. P. & C.	
bk Land ..	135	..	Cardiff	Cardiff	
bk Unibria ..	135	..	Cardiff	Cardiff	
sp James Kerr ..	100	..	Cardiff	Cardiff	
sp Jameson & C.	720	..	Liverpool	Hine & C.	
sp G. G. G. ..	200	..	Liverpool	John Moore & C.	
sp Nite ..	150	..	Leeds	Leeds	
bk Rolle ..	878	..	Cardiff	B. Rodriguez & C.	
sp Fall of Dee ..	1314	..	Cardiff	Hudson, R. & C.	
sp Jameson & C.	120	..	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.	
bk Antelope ..	100	..	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & C.	
bk White Wing ..	300	..	..	Wilson Sons & C.	
sp Cypher ..	99	..	B. Aires	To order	
sp S. of Jun ..	1026	..	B. Aires	Swanson & C.	
sp North Star ..	2650	..	B. Aires	B. Rodriguez & C.	
sp S. of Jun ..	369	..	..	Gas & Co.	
sp S. of Jun ..	38	..	..	Braz. Coal Co.	

German	NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
bk Freda Mahn ..	1297	Feb.	Antwerp	A. Avenier & C.	
bk Joaquin ..	279	Apr.	Canarias	C. P. Keller & C.	

Italian	NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
bk Alpino ..	513	Feb.	Marselles	E. Ott & C.	
bk B. Aires ..	853	Mar.	Pensacola	Edificadora Co.,	
bk Giuseppina ..	100	..	Pensacola	Edificadora Co.,	
bk Cetn. Zino ..	974	..	Pensacola	Gen. de C. & I.	
sp Inulus ..	111	Apr.	Marselles	To order	
sp Calumbus ..	634	..	Hamburg	H. Stoddard & C.	
sp O. Tiyyavas ..	820	Mar.	Pensacola	General C. & I.	
bk Flora ..	505	..	Hamburg	To order	
bk Riffredo ..	70	Apr.	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.	
bk Rio Grande ..	757	..	Cardiff	B. Rodriguez & C.	
bk Joton ..	510	..	Cardiff	Cardiff	
bk Joaquin ..	510	..	Marselles	I. O. M. & C.	
bk Aranfum ..	782	..	Leeds	Wilson Sons & C.	

Dutch	NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
bk Victoria ..	479	Sept.	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.	
bk Victoria ..	314	Apr.	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.	

Spanish	NAME	SS	AR- RIED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
bk Bela Forma ..	560	Mar.	Oronto ..	Veiga, Pinto & C.	
bk Quilena ..	374	..	Oronto ..	To order	
bk Margarida ..	367	Apr.	Madalce ..	Costa Leitao & C.	
bk Brazil ..	370	..	Oronto ..	I. J. G. Naples & C.	
bk Serenita ..	474	..	Oronto ..	Veiga Pinto & C.</td	

Champagne Piper Heidsick  
From the old firm Heidsick  
ESTABLISHED IN 1788

Carte Blanche,  
Sec,  
Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

Relojaria da Bolsa  
F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public  
Departments, Banks, Companies,  
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

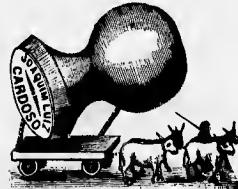
## IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also  
for all articles concerning Watches and  
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

MANUFACTURE  
OF  
INDIA - RUBBER STAMPS  
and Offices for  
Zincography, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.



Agents are accepted in all localities.  
JOAQUIM LUIZ CARDOSO  
18, RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1st floor.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

ALPINE HOUSE  
PENSION AND RESTAURANT  
RUA DO AQUEDUTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.  
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
being situated in the very summit of Santa Thereza hill, and  
entirely out of reach of smoke or miasma, making it the  
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral  
Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known  
in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable  
results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and  
genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

## Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.  
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,  
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with  
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture  
of Nectandra Amara, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
for intestines, so frequent during travels.  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at  
the manufacturer's depôt, No. 72, Rua S.  
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

# THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER:

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



## SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

**Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

**Durability.**—All metal, except the keytops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

GABRIEL KRATZ  
Boot and Shoe store  
33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:	
Shoes, Russian leather.	88000
and calf.	78000
Item, French calf, pointed.	98 and 108000
Item, Militar and Carnot top.	148000
For Ladies:	
Borzequins, kid-leather.	128000
Boots, with elastic.	68000
Item, pointed.	98000
Borzequins for girls.	68500
Item, kid, yellow.	78000
Slippers, cat-head.	48500
Shoes for children.	38 and 38000

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General  
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,  
Espirito Santo, Brazil.  
P. O. Box 45.  
Cable address: ORTON.

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,  
LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
LIPTON'S Pickles,  
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,  
under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and all Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.,  
25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,  
Rio de Janeiro.

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant  
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera  
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvelous results  
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-  
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies  
It does not damage the decks.  
Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,  
Rua da Alfandega, 40  
Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Bier in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases contain-  
ing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to  
the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

Proprietors

S. Paulo

HAMMOND & Co.

Engineers and Railway Contractors.

Importers of Machinery Material.

Teleg. Address: 16, Rua Osasco,  
Contractor S. Paulo, P.

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils, Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited.

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and  
Beneits Hats, Pearl soaps, and nearly every English  
article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good  
stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

## Shipping.

Geo. R. Peaton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & CO.  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.

104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 22	Nile.....	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Helles, Pernambuco, Lisboa, and Vigo.
May 3	Trent.....	Santos.
" 4	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 26	Elbe.....	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Helles, Pernambuco, Lisboa and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,  
Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE STEAMERS.

## LAMPART &amp; HOLT LINE

## PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Wardsworth, Heyellus, Leibnitz, Coleridge and  
Gullo

sails at intervals calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and  
without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamer f/r NEW YORK:

## "LASSELL"

sails 25th.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

65, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the  
Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & CO. Ltd.  
58, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Liguria..... Apr. 29th  
Orellana..... May 13th

Orellana does not take 2nd class passengers.

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
out at the agency merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,  
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,  
LIMITED.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... May 22nd  
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENEBRE  
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,  
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins* IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

## SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Olimen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rue Sete de Setembre  
1st floor.

ST. JACOB'S OIL  
TRADE MARK  
THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.  
CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,  
Sore Eyes, &c.

Sold by Druggists and Barber-surgeons. Fifty Cents a  
bottle. Directions in the Label.

THE CHARLES A. VOSFELD CO.,  
Manufacturers, 24, C. S. & Co.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departure from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd  
and 18th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passenger and cargo for all parts of the different lines  
accepted.

Passenger Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.

Kio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000

"—Lisbon..... 425 " 120\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfândega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

W. SAMSON & CO.  
Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS  
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS  
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address—SAMSON.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8.

P. O. Box 391. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

## TO PHILATELISTS.

## FOR SALE:

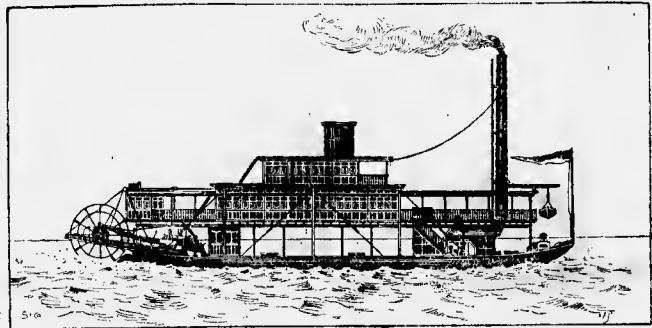
Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue,  
1895 Edition..... Rs. 4000.  
Stanley Gibbons Descriptive Catalogue  
Price List 1895-6..... Rs. 5000.  
Sarf Brothers Catalogue, 1895..... Rs. 4000.  
Catalogue Maury..... Rs. 5500.  
Catalogue Berliner..... Rs. 6000.  
Manual du Collectionneur de Timbres..... Rs. 3500.

## ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS

A nice Card containing 32 genuine Argentine postage stamps, all different kinds..... Rs. 4500.  
Postage Stamps of the South American Republics

Parmaguy, Chile, Uruguay and Peru.  
A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of these neighboring countries, containing some rare ones, sold at..... Rs. 6000.  
CASA PHILATELICA,  
1 A, Travessa S. Francisco.

## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—  
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,  
POPLAR, LONDON.

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

## The Steamer

## ITAPEVA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Antonina, Florianópolis, Rio  
Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre  
on the 21st inst. at 4 p. m.

Receives freight for all the above mentioned ports through the Trapiche COSTEIRO, 56, Saude.

## The Steamer

## ITAPACY

with excellent accommodations for 1st and  
3rd class passengers,  
will sail for

Paranaguá, Antonina, Desterro, Rio Grande,  
Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 25th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to the 24th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No commendadas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

## LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved